

SPiRiT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

PREACHERS AND POPPIES.

English travellers among us have long found it a comfort to their souls to style Jonathan a step-child of Old England. It explained without loss of their complacency his few commendable traits, and enabled them to treat him as they would any other unlicked paw of a school boy; to gibe and tweak him for his awkwardness, his unsmooth accent and brag. If he asked for the moral character of the young heir, they talked about spittoons, or for his religion, they described the English and Norwegian polygamists in Utah. We hope, however, that under constant scourging we are improving. We manifest a willingness to accept our manners as well as our literature at second-hand from the mother country. A nod or frown from the Saturday Review is the irrevocable fiat for which our publishers wait breathless, our novelists take the sportive gossip of Trollope as their model; our would-be fine gentleman tries to force his natural Yankee shrewdness or Southern impetuosity into the narrow mould of the insolent conceit of John Bull as seen abroad. But Jonathan, big-boned, honest, and downright, must forever fall short of his well-bred progenitor in the one point of cool stoicism, which she has attained. He may be hard to rouse, but when a great wrong, such as slavery, comes fairly to his knowledge, the stupid lout has a habit of going at it headlong, without counting the cost. If he has his right arm that offends him, he cuts it off, though his life-blood follow the blow. In the civil war the whole nation was ready to commit hari-kari to right its wounded honor. Whether it be a point of religion, politics, or social wrong that comes to light, we all take it to heart, and grow fierce and excited until it is adjusted according to our own notions of right. England, on the contrary, sits cool and unimpassioned, viewing every subject with the same speculative eye of expediency. She is too well bred to violate her own neutrality, either to serve God or her fellow man. Unless, indeed, it serves herself.

The most admirable example of this lofty calm comes to us in our last dispatches. We commend it to impulsive Jonathan. The Church and London Missionary Societies have applied to the Government for aid in China, not in the shape of military support, but intercession on their behalf with the Emperor and local authorities. All they ask is the prestige of the British name. Through Mr. Burlingame, China extended a welcome, willing enough, if not exactly cordial, to Christianity. The Christian religion as professed by Protestants and Catholics inculcates the practice of virtue, and teaches man to do as he would be done by, and provides that persons professing it shall not be persecuted by the Chinese authorities. France has long extended her protection over her missionaries, and the English ministers not unreasonably ask for the same moral support from their own Government. Now comes in the high-bred passivity so characteristic of Mrs. Biddis. She is not at all certain that it would be civil to Fagan nations to commit herself to Christianity far as to hearing for the missionaries. Lord Clarendon assures them that if they venture on business so troublesome and under-bred as Gospel preaching it must be at their own risk. Sir Rutherford Alcock, in behalf of the Government, washes its hands finally of all connection with Christianity, adding that it is his opinion that the Chinese are opposed to any European innovations, including religion, and he regards it as unmanly to persist in introducing it to their notice.

Just as Christianity had received its polite dismissal Sir Wilfrid Lawson, a well-to-do hobby-rider, dragged opium on the field before the House of Commons. It was a grisly, ghastly subject enough; he could have brought no more unhandsome or unwelcome corpses between the wind and their nobility. On the one hand, the culture of the poppy and its sale in China were the great source of revenue to Englishmen in India; on the other, it was murder to both soul and body of the Chinese. The Chinese Government was violently opposed to its importation; members could not shut their eyes to that. They had an uneasy remembrance that it had been already forced on the Chinamen by Englishmen at the canon's mouth. Sir O. Wingfield took the bull by the horns and urged that if the trade was in truth so horrible a wrong it should be stopped at once, whatever might be the pecuniary loss to the Indian colonies. Traffic more murderous to human beings than the slave-trade must be checked. If China chose to thrust back the cup of poison from her lips, England should not force it down her throat. But mark again how the good breeding of Britannia comes in. She mildly replies through Mr. Grant that China is entirely free to take. The fact is that she drinks too much tea. She requires opium to neutralize the effects of that stimulant. It is for her good, and being good, England, like a courteous host, insists on her swallowing the opium. She must and shall swallow the opium. If it stultifies and kills her, as she weakly cries, that is her own fault. The tea must be counteracted. The opium is so certain a good that it must be forced down her throat; the Bible is another affair. We do not think that this hospitable Britannia remembers that poppies put money in her purse, and that Christianity is usually a beggar; we prefer to believe that she is influenced only by the rare refinement of politeness.

TO YOUNG MEN ABOUT TO MARRY.

Ladies' dressmakers are very often students of character, but we doubt whether there are many of them who can compare for wisdom and sagacity with Mrs. Olivia F. Flynt, who has consecrated his genius to the embellishment of the fair sex in Boston. She is evidently a most superior woman, and we trust the notice we are about to give her will have the effect of opening the eyes of a purblind world to her merits. Mrs. Flynt recently had a customer who lived in the Revere House. She made many dresses for this customer, and in course of time sent in her little bill. The amount horrified the lady's husband—a very common result in such cases—and the account was subjected to other "artists" in dress, for a professional opinion. They came to the conclusion that Mrs. Flynt's bill was overcharged about nine hundred dollars, a perfectly insignificant sum, and not worth making a fuss about. But the lady and her husband refused to pay the amount claimed, and so Mrs. Flynt was compelled to bring an action to recover it, in a court of law—a proceeding which must have been most distressing to her feelings.

Before the trial was opened, the dressmaker sent to her "client" a letter, which was quite worthy of the very best letter-writers extant, and which contained as much worldly wisdom as Talleyrand's maxims and "Lo-thair" combined. In the first place, Mrs. Flynt traces her customer's refusal to pay the bill to a general decline in her moral nature. Once the said customer was unassuming and kind. Of late it appears that she had displayed a fatal passion for "getting into society," and so, step by step, she fell, until she was capable of committing the revolting crime of objecting to pay her dressmaker's bill. "How can you," proceeds Mrs. Flynt, with an irony which is not inconsistent with her name, "gaze upon your own reflection in the mirror, and derive the slightest satisfaction from your adornments, knowing that they are not paid for?" Here Mrs. Flynt's knowledge of human nature seems slightly imperfect. A good many people can gaze upon their "adornments" without being disturbed by the thought that they are not paid for. In some cases it even lends an additional zest to the gratification which new clothes are capable of imparting. "Such a change from the Madam of former days," says the satirical dress-maker, "cannot be. There is some terrible illusion." Let us hope that at least the dress-maker did not lend her arts to create the illusion.

But observe the tact of this accomplished woman. She plays off one of her defaulting customer's fashionable friends against her. She commends to her notice the behavior of "Mrs. T." This faultless lady actually paid for her dresses beforehand. "Her bill" was nearly four thousand dollars from Jan. 1 to April 1, and will far exceed that this season." And this is Boston economy! It has always been supposed that the ladies of Boston never ordered a new dress above once in a twelve-month, and prided themselves in not being like those "dreadful New York young women," who always wear the latest fashions. Mrs. Flynt has given a great shock to this superstition. She declares that not only does "Mrs. T." pay her thousands of dollars each season, but is "perfectly satisfied" also. She merely goes on to threaten the Revere House patron that the newspapers will all be let loose upon her. "One of the best reporters is a particular friend of ours. The papers will be glad to publish such a novel and interesting trial, and it will be copied far and near. Our lawyer * * * will get the thing done up in good style, be assured." We have not been able to accommodate Mrs. Flynt by publishing the full account of her novel trial, but so far as our abstract of her story goes it tells very much in her favor. A customer complained that she had been grossly overcharged, and Mrs. Flynt threatens to expose her in the newspapers, and then institutes an action against her. That is the only way to serve people who will not pay their bills. As for the class referred to in the heading of these lines, they will readily detect the moral of Mrs. Flynt's narrative, although it may not be the one she intended to convey. If a Boston lady cannot be "dressed" for less than thousands of dollars a season, what must it cost to embellish one of the unregenerate? This is a little calculation which engaged young men can work out by the "rule of proportion" at their leisure.

"THAT SCAMP WILLIAM PENN."

By a strange coincidence there have come to us, literally on the same day, two kindred memorials—or at least so near akin that they relate, though in different fashion, to a single and illustrious fashion canonized on the other side of the Delaware. The one is a very graceful sketch, filled out with personal recollections of the lineage of William Penn, the founder, him at whose feet Philadelphia is bound to worship, and to whom, if we remember rightly, she has erected a lovely statue in historical costume. It is from the pen of Mr. John Jay Smith, the venerable ex-librarian of that city, and tells, in fitting terms of gentle eulogy, of the virtues of that curious family which, illustrated by the rugged qualities of the old admiral first and the milder merits of the founder afterwards, is, though told in pleasant words, a sad tale of intellectual insignificance and melancholy decay. The very name of Penn has passed away. Stoke Pogis is theirs no longer. At the same moment we are regaled or startled by a new revelation on the same theme of not so pleasant a nature. It is from the pen of the Librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society, "in overhauling a lot of old papers," recently found a letter, dated "September 15, 1682," from Cotton Mather to "ye aged and beloved Mr. John Higginson," which runs thus:—"There has been now at sea a shippe (for our friend Mr. Esias Holcrist, of London, did advise me by the last packet that it was sail some time in August) called ye Welcome, R. Greenaway master, which has aboard an hundred or more of ye heretics and malignant, called Quakers, with W. Penn, who is ye chief scamp at the head of them. Ye General Court has accordingly given secret orders to Master Maloch Huxett, of ye brig Porpoise, to waylay ye said Welcome as near the coast of Rhode as may be, and make captive ye said Penn and his ungodlike crew, so that ye Lord may be glorified and not mocked on ye soil of this new country with ye heathen worshippe or these people. Much sport can be made by selling ye whole lotte to Barbadoes, where slaves fetch good prices in rumme and sugar, and ye shippe will not only do ye great service by punishing ye wicked, but shall make great gayne for his ministers and people. Master Huxett, be hopeful, and I will set down the news he brings when his shippe comes back. Yours in ye bowells of Christ."

"COTTON MATHER."

In the light of this revelation one may be excused for pausing to meditate on the probable course of things had the Reverend Mr. Mather's plan of spoliation succeeded, and Master Maloch Huxett, of the brig Porpoise, off the coast of Cod or anywhere else, captured the Welcome and directed that "scamp Penn" to the West Indies. It is very clear the City of Brotherly Love would not have been founded, and its rectangular peculiarities, its white window shutters and Saturday abstinences, not become immortal. Quit-rents would not have been, and mixed clinics under Quaker auspices and the Rush legacy would not have disturbed the fortieth parallel of latitude. Poor Penn, too—how sadly different his doom! He and his descendants had rather a hard time of it as it was, for his wanted colony was a dreadful disappointment to him for the last thirty years of his life. He ran away and left it, and his children did no better. "All this fair land and its abundance," says Mr. Smith, "were left for the ease and honors of the Old World, and it is a mere fancy to say abundant for less noble objects of ambition. Agents and sub-agents, at a heavy cost, were employed; proprietary governors were appointed and supported; the money received was always spent in advance, and a commission and interest were charged by London bankers, who kept an open account with the heirs as long as there was any thing to authorize it. It seems as if every stone of Pennsylvania (save the cost a city lot; that every pane of glass in Stoke Pogis mansion alludes to a great sum; while every grand entertainment in the London house may safely be said to have taken a farm.")

But still all this was better than Barbadoes. It would be interesting as a matter of commercial history to have seen Master Huxett's account sales of his adventure, and to know how many punchcoons of rum and hogheads

of sugar would have been the equivalent for a well-to-do Quaker of that day and generation. If this letter be genuine—and we do not doubt it, finding it in the Press—it is a charming comment on the claims of Massachusetts to be free from all contamination of slavery and the slave trade. There is in it a mixture of piety and pelf, the glory of the Lord and rum and sugar, which is eminently characteristic of the golden age of Boston.

CURIOSITIES OF THE PLEBISCITARY VOTE IN FRANCE.

The 8th of May, as the architects of the Paris press remind us, has not always been favorable to ruling ministries. It was on that date, in 1821, that Roger d'Argenson died; on that date, in 1875, the Duc de Choiseul, another French Minister, expired, and the famous Marquis de Pombal of Portugal, then in power, gave up the ghost on that day in 1782. The ministry of Louis Philippe received a fatal blow from the crisis that supervened on the 8th of May, 1847. Within a year the king was in exile. The 8th of May has been otherwise remarkable in French history. On that day, in 1816, the old liberty of divorce was abolished, and only the right of separation from bed and board retained. It has its revolutionary prestige, running back to the Reign of Terror. Fouquier de Tinville, the public accuser, alleged in the Red Tribunal of 1794 that the public farmers general cheated the people, and on the 8th of May they were beheaded; but on that very day, one year later, he fell the edge of the guillotine. Great accidents also have marked the date; for on May 8, 1842, occurred the terrible accident on the Versailles Railway, near Paris, that cost the Admiral D'Urville his life, after he had made two or three voyages around the world in safety. The opposition party in France will think the 8th of May, 1870, the worst episode of all, for it brought to them a fearful overthrow. Although in the department of the Seine alone there were about 100,000 votes not cast, the Emperor's policy received 140,000, while in the Presidential election of December 10, 1848, he, Prince Louis Napoleon, got 433,632 votes registered a total of only 198,500, while Cavaignac had 95,571 and 47,758 were scattering, with 91,803 not cast. This was in the very flush of the first popularity of his nomination. In the district of M. Thiers, strange to say, the Government had a sweeping majority in the late election, while, quite as curiously, in that of M. Olivier, the commercial heart of Paris, things went the other way, with 6316 votes withheld. The result arose from reasons depending rather upon the Olivier Ministry than upon the Emperor, and had to do with mercantile dissatisfaction at certain special measures. Marseilles seems, with its excitable and turbulent population, to have been well worked by the Reds, for it gave thirty thousand nays against fourteen thousand voting yea. But, on the other hand, there were thirty thousand other votes not cast. There was an evident fear of revolutionary outbreak and vengeance. In Paris the aspect of things was peculiar. Several noted opposition leaders were denied admission to the inner rooms at the polls. The military barracks were warned off at the point of the bayonet. Hence their clamors about the "stuffing" of ballot boxes. During the day there was a tremendous scare started by the story that a cask of gunpowder had been found under the barracks at the Chateau d'Eau; but upon investigation it was discovered to be only a harmless barrel of tar left there by some workmen who had been repairing the gas pipes. All sorts of disquieting reports were put in motion, but without effect. The Emperor's sudden death at the polls, Eugene's defection of the Paris garrison, the general arrest of all the opposition deputies and editors, the placing of Paris under martial law, and an organized, premeditated massacre of citizens by the troops, were among the canards started during the voting hours; but the day rolled by, and with it what was left of insurgent hopes. Hereafter the 8th of May will be marked with a white stone in the imperial Napoleonic annals; for it rendered quite possible within a reasonable period what before seemed but distant visions, glorious indeed, but shadowy in their remoteness, to wit: Bonaparte emperor in Rome, in Florence and in Madrid; the consolidation of the Napoleon dynasty; the leadership and direct control of the Latin race; the Mediterranean made, indeed, a French lake, and one of these days the oriflamme or the tri-color fluttering from Mount Zion.

THEY IS, IS THEY?

A loil paper is terribly incensed at our criticism of Grant's declaration in his anti-Fenian proclamation that "the United States is at peace" with Great Britain, and by way of demonstrating our error, asserts in the usual dignified style of official argument that the World "shows its disloyalty in its grammar." How grammar can be loil or disloil, any more than arithmetic or astronomy or geology, is not explained to us; but the import of this loil editor's remarks is probably that it is proper to say of the United States they is. The point is soon settled. The Constitution says, Article II, section 1, paragraph 7, that the President shall receive during his term of office a fixed compensation for his services, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them. Also, Article I, section 9, paragraph 7: "No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them" and shall receive presents from a foreign power unless with the permission of Congress. Also, Article III, section 3, paragraph 1: "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." And still furthermore, article XI (amendment):—"The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State or subjects of any foreign power." But, says some loil man, all this is the subtle virus of slavery; we have had a war and purged the Constitution of this plural heresy, so that if there be a unity anywhere the United States is. Is they? Let us see. The thirteenth amendment is that which abolished slavery, and in this we read that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for any crime of which the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction." Our loil and irate friend must rub up and brush up and refresh his knowledge of our fundamental law. He might even do well to so far violate the usage of his creed as to read the Constitution of his country. The exercise would be not less pleasing than novel, and perhaps might be found to have its uses. The day has passed when the great heart of the nation or its gazeard, or any other such singular visceral trope, can be probably

brandished in these United States. A spirit of inquiry into the real nature of our political system is abroad in the land, and the heresies by which we have been so grossly robbed and insulted for some years past cannot hope much longer to cloak themselves under a guise of indubitable truth and pre-emptory purity.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 10, 1870. Blank Powers of Attorney for the payment of Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third Street. The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 10 to June 1 for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY WILL BE HELD IN ROOM NO. 24, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE ON THURSDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the consideration of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to incorporate the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 26th day of March, 1870. By order of the Board of Managers. A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to incorporate the MOV'G AND DRIVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY," to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 15th day of April, A. D. 1850, will be held at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH STREET, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 im

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OFFICE OF CHIEF AND CHIEF CLERK, ANNEAPOLIS, May 3, 1870. The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held in ANNEAPOLIS on MONDAY, June 6, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. BENJAMIN KAWOFT, Secretary to Stockholders.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. It is warranted free from injurious ingredients. It preserves and whitens the Teeth! It removes and softens the Gum! It cures and Purifies the Gums! It prevents Accumulations of Tartar! It cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth! It is a Superior Remedy for Children! Sold by all druggists and dentists. A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor, 25 1/2 im Cor. NINTH and FIFTH STS., Philadelphia.

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS is the only hair dye in the world that is harmless, reliable, instantaneously does not contain lead, nor any other poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the wretched and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Bachelor's Hair Dye is the only hair dye that is guaranteed to hold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 1/2 N. 2ND STREET, NEW YORK.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Calton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT STREET. 1 26

A TOILET NECESSITY.—AFTER an only thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely free from Alcohol, Water, and should never be confounded with it. The perfume of the "Golden Dispensary" in a few moments affords relief, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days. 3 11

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DILLIES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT STREETS.

WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 36 BROADWAY, New York.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC. CARSTAIRS & McCALL, No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts., IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE RYE WHISKIES. IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 29 26

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WILLIAM FARSON'S Improved Patent Sofa Bed. Makes a handsome Sofa and comfortable Bed, with Spring Mattress attached. Those wishing to economize room should call and examine them at the extensive first-class Furniture Warehouse of FARSON & SON, No. 228 S. SECOND STREET. Also, WILLIAM FARSON'S PATENT EXTENSION TABLE FURNITURE.—Every table should have them on it. They will leave the room together when pulled out for use. 3 Unionism

FURNITURE Selling at Cost, No. 1019 MARKET STREET. 4 19 2m G. R. NORTE. GROCERIES, ETC. TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS. We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC. ETC. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, 117 Cornes KLEVENYH and VINE Streets. ALPINE SAUCE.—PREPARED BY AN OLD caterer, pure, wholesome, appetizing; pronounced by good judges the best table sauce in the market. SELLER & BRO., No. 39 R. WILKES, 5 31 im

FINANCIAL. SEVEN PER CENT. First Mortgage Bonds OF THE Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkes-barre Railroad Company, At 85 and Accrued Interest Clear of all Taxes. INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS. Pamphlets supplied and full information given by Sterling & Wildman, FINANCIAL AGENTS, No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 4 19 2f

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates. WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA IRON AND RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds run THIRTY YEARS, and pay SEVEN PER CENT. interest in gold, clear of all taxes, payable at the First National Bank in Philadelphia. The amount of Bonds issued is \$425,000, and are secured by a First Mortgage on real estate, railroad, and franchises of the Company the former of which cost two hundred thousand dollars, and has been paid for from Stock subscriptions, and after the railroad is finished, so that the products of the mines can be brought to market, it is estimated to be worth \$1,000,000. The Railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley. We sell them at 92 and accrued interest from March 1. For further particulars apply to C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO., BANKERS, NO. 3 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD Seven Per Cent. Bonds. FREE OF TAXES. We are offering \$200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company AT 82 1/2 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of \$1000s, \$500s, and 100s. The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road. The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coa Trade of the Road must come. Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month.

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FINANCIAL. LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE 6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan, Free from all Taxes. We offer for sale \$1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and Sep. 1st.

NINETY (90) And interest in currency added to date of purchase. These bonds are of a mortgage loan of \$2,000,000, dated October 6, 1867. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1875. Principal and interest payable in gold. They are secured by a first mortgage on 5000 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 100,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city. A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust. For full particulars, copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to C. & H. BORLE, W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN JAY COOKE & CO. FRICKEL & CO. E. W. CLARK & CO. 5 11 im

CITY WARRANTS OF LARGE AMOUNTS Taken Very Cheap. DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 40 South THIRD Street. 4 11

B. K. JAMISON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO P. F. KELLY & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN Gold, Silver and Government Bonds, At Closest Market Rates, N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESTNUT STS. Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. 26

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